self.

If the youngest among the travellers finds a coat, cap /tyubeteyka/ or other parts of clothing, he gives what he has found to the eldest, on the demand of the others. If all are of the same age, the thing found is given to the person of the white bone. If there is no one belonging to the white bone among them, it is given to the guest, i. e., the person of a strange clan. If there is no guest, it is given to the mullah. If there is no mullah, it is given to the married man, because married men are in general senior to bachelors. If all are married, it is given to him who married earliest. This giving out of clothing is called baylagan. 425 576

If a fox is seen in a strange trap (kakpan), the finder takes it for himself and leaves the trap. To take the trap is to steal, but taking the fox is not stealing. (1) Even in /122/ court when the 425 224

1. If an owner of a trap or a hunter with a dog catches a first fox, and if a Kazakh who rides by by chance, even a stranger, announces that he needs it /122/ for a gift or for the success of his future hunting, the hunter gives it to him. In case he refuses he pays a fine.

trap is required to be given up, it is never demanded that the fox taken at the same time be given back.

If a hunter (mirgen) kills a wild ass before others, he gives its back (sauri) to the oldest of these, or to the mullah, and in general as was related above. The giving up of the animal which has been shot is called syralyga. (All the above information from Torgai). 224

In the Perovsk uyezd, money, clothing, strange livestock joining the herd, etc., which are found, remain with the finder, and it is brought to the knowledge either of the supposed owners or of the authorities. Then the find is given back to the owners for syuyunchi, which is equal to one-tenth or one-twentieth of its value, i. e., approximately four times less than when it is taken from a thief. They are given back to kinsmen without pay. If the owner of the object does not declare himself in one or two years, the object found becomes the property of the finder. If the find was not announced to the public (dzhau kege shygarmak) with the purpose of appropriation, and then the owner of it appears, then the object, or if it no longer exists the value of it is returned to the owner, with all his court expenses, but without a fine. The concealment of a find from the investigation of an owner is considered thievery. 425 [685]

/213 cont./ 1

28 First among these is the making of articles of wool (sheep's wool and camel's hair), including felt, camel's-hair cloth, woven tape, and cord. The camel's-hair cloth ("shekpek") is 286 made of fine threads of sheep and camel wool. The weaving is [462] done exclusively by women (with the participation of two or three children). The loom, warp, etc. are prepared each time by a woman specialist. The camel's-hair cloth is used for clothing and in the economy (for bags, etc.). Decorative tapes of various widths ("bas-kur" and "uy-bau") are also woven from camel's wool. This work, when done by expert women, is not only neat and 287 clean, but also beautiful in design. Much felt is also made (from sheep wool) and finds a wide sale among the Kirghiz /Kazak/, as do all the above articles. Sometimes colored patterns are rolled out on the felt. The making of felt is most primitive. The wool is laid in layers on top of matting, rolled up in a tube, 283 hot water is poured on it, and it is beaten on the ground. Ropes 286 are also twisted out of hair and wool. The Kirghiz /Kazak/, how- 462 ever, still do not know finer weaving. All the processes mentioned above are done only by women. Only occasionally do the men shear the wool from the animals.

463 The men work with leather, making shoes from it, and en- 283 gage in carpentry and metalworking. /Illustration appears here./ 282 The chief products of the latter are the framework (the kerege and 327 other parts) of the yurt and vessels, saddles, and vehicles -- the 326 arba /a two-wheeled wagon/ and the telega /four-wheeled wagon/, [462] the latter being produced only recently. The metalworkers en- [294] gage in the finishing of saddles, stirrups, and other parts of the 326 harness. There are skilled appliers of silver and fine mosaic work (incrustation) on metal articles, in the fashioning of vessels and other objects of horn and ivory.

226 There is fishing among the /214/. Kirghiz /Kazak/ in the Zaisan and Chu regions and in part among the Ural Kirghiz ● 224 /Kazak/, but it is not of great importance for them. All Kirghiz 223 /Kazak/ have a passion for hunting, especially with a falcon or golden eagle, but less as a practical occupation than as an interesting sport and recreation. Hunting has a practical character for only a small part of the population. [i.e. The domestic occupations of the Kazak --Analyst]